

THE COMPILER.

A DEMOCRATIC AND FAMILY JOURNAL.

By H. J. STAHL.

"TRUTH IS MIGHTY, AND WILL PREVAIL."

TWO DOLLARS A YEAR.

39TH YEAR.

GETTYSBURG, PENN'A.: MONDAY, JULY 13, 1857.

NO. 42.

TERMS OF THIS PAPER.

The Compiler is published every Monday morning, by H. J. STAHL, at \$1.75 per annum in advance. No subscription is received unless the option of the publisher, until all arrears are paid. Advertisements inserted at the usual rates. Job printing done, neatly, cheaply, and with dispatch.

To Those Who Want Farms.

A FARM WITHIN THE REACH OF EVERY MAN.

THE RIDGWAY FARM COMPANY has made arrangements by which all who desire to purchase a home can do so. The farms consist of the best limestone soil of the most superior quality for farming, in a rapidly improving place, into which an extensive emigration is now pouring. The property is located in Elk county, Pennsylvania, in the midst of a thriving population of some 10,000. The climate is perfectly healthy, and the fertile soil of the western slope is known. It also has an abundance of the best quality of coal and iron. The price to buy it out is from \$3 to \$20 per acre, payable by installments, to be located at the time of purchasing, or a share of 25 acres entitling to locate the same for \$300, payable \$6 per month for 12 months, payable \$4 per month for 24 months, and a discount of 10 per cent. will be allowed, and for over \$100 a discount of 10 per cent.

In considering the advantages of emigrating to this locality the following are presented:

First—The soil is a rich limestone, capable of raising the most superior crops, owing to which this settlement has attained its present great prosperity.

Second—It is the centre of the great North West coal basin, and is destined soon to become one of the greatest business places in the State. It will supply the great Lake market, and the entire of the West, with coal, and will be the centre of the great iron and steel industry of the country. It has fine workable veins of the best bituminous coal, amounting in the aggregate to over 22 feet, which makes 22,000 tons of coal under each acre. This will make the land of inestimable value.

Third—The entire of the great Erie Railroad runs from Erie to Philadelphia. A large part of this road has been finished, and is now in running order. A heavy force is now working from Erie towards our land in the western direction, the means for the completion of which have been raised. It will be finished. The Allegheny Valley Railroad connects us with New York, Boston and Philadelphia. The Venango Road connects us with the West.

There are already good Turnpike Roads running through this property, various roads have been opened, and the Erie Railroad gives us a market for our coal to the lake—it runs from Erie to Philadelphia. A large part of this road has been finished, and is now in running order. A heavy force is now working from Erie towards our land in the western direction, the means for the completion of which have been raised. It will be finished. The Allegheny Valley Railroad connects us with New York, Boston and Philadelphia. The Venango Road connects us with the West.

There is no opportunity equal to it now offered to the man who wishes to provide himself with a home in a new way, and make a settlement where he can live in health and comfort, and in a climate perfectly healthy. No case of the fever ever having been known to occur in this settlement. It is not like going to the backwoods of the West, among perhaps intolerant people, where there is no society, churches, or schools, where the price of land is high, and where the emigrant, after being used to the healthiest climate in the world, has to endure sickness and pain, and perhaps rain his health and that of his family. But here is a thriving settlement having three towns, containing churches, schools, hotels, stores, saw mills, grist mills, and everything desired. There is a cash market at hand. The lumber trade last year amounted to over two hundred million feet of lumber. In a short time, owing to the coal, it will become still more valuable, as a number of iron works and manufacturing mills will be started; they are at present starting them extensively at Warren. Even for those who do not wish to go there, the payments are such that they can easily buy a farm to retire their rising families from want in the future, or to gain a competency by the rise which will be a plus in the value of land. By an outlay scarcely missed, a substantial provision can be made.

Persons should make early application, apply or write to E. J. Jeffries, Secretary, No. 150 Walnut Street, below Fifth, Philadelphia. Letters carefully answered giving full information.

Shares or tracts of land can be bought or secured by letter enclosing the fee of instrument of five dollars, when the subscriber will be furnished with books, maps, &c. Warranted Deeds given. Persons can also purchase from our Agents.

Route from Philadelphia to Tyrone on the Pennsylvania Central Railroad, and thence by Stage to the farm. This is a comfortable mode to visit St. Mary's—the best hotel accommodation is at St. Mary's. Enquire for E. C. Sobotta, Esq., the Agent for the property at St. Mary's.

June 8, 1857. 3m

JUST IN SEASON

AND NEVER OUT OF SEASON!

FARMERS, read this, and then come and see for yourselves. We have a few more left. The subscriber takes this method of calling the attention of the public in general to that valuable piece of machinery, styled

Herb's Patent Hay Hoister and Manure Elevator.

Having the right of all Adams county, except Conowing, Oxford and Mountjoy townships, he will sell either machines or townships rights.

H. G. CARL, at the same place, you can be assured with the fine BUGGIES as can be got up in the State for the same money—constantly kept on hand.

Repeating down, neatly and cheaply, at short notice. All kinds of country produce taken in exchange for work.

TO THE FARMERS!

Manny's Combined Reaping and Mowing Machine.

WOOD'S IMPROVEMENT.

THE undersigned, having been appointed Agent for the sale of Manny's Combined Reaping and Mowing Machine, with Wood's Improvement, for Adams county, offers them to the public, believing them to be the best combined machines in use. They have been successfully introduced into different parts of our State and have rendered general satisfaction. It received a silver medal at the State Fair last fall; also drew the first premiums at York, Cumberland, Centre, Huntingdon, &c. counties, where it was exhibited. Farmers needing a Reaping and Mowing Machine will please call upon the undersigned before purchasing, as he always takes great pleasure in exhibiting these Machines. He has one set up at Tate's Hotel, where it can be seen. Early orders are solicited as the number received from the manufacturer will be in proportion to the demand.

SAMUEL HERBST.

April 27, 1857. 3m

N. B.—There are no Reaping and Mowing Machines manufactured in the United States having upon them Wood's Improvements except those manufactured at Housick Falls, N. Y. Parties manufacturing Reaping and Mowing Machines are cautioned against using Wood's Improvements, and are hereby notified that payment will be exacted to the full extent for the use of the name of them.

H. K. PARSONS, Agent.

THE FARMERS' & MECHANICS' Savings Institution of Adams Co.

THIS Institution receives deposits for which it pays interest as follows:

For over 10 months, 4 per cent. per annum. For 3 and not over 10 months, 3 per cent. per annum. For transient deposits, not less than 31 days, 2 per cent. per annum, payable on demand without notice.

A joint fund (capital) of \$10,000 has been paid in.

For loans apply on Wednesday.

Sum received on deposits as low as a dime. Interest to be allowed whenever the deposits amount to \$5.00, and on each additional \$5.00 and upwards.

Office in South West Corner of Public Square, next to George Arnold's store. Open daily from 9 A. M. to 3 P. M., and for receiving deposits every Saturday, from 9 A. M. to 6 P. M.

President, GEORGE THORNE. Treasurer & Secretary, GEORGE ARNOLD. Directors, John Brough, Samuel Hershey, A. Heinselman, D. McGraw, William Culp, Robert Horner, John Horner, George Arnold, Jacob Muselman, D. McConough, John Mickle, John Thorne.

A NEW STOCK OF BOOTS AND SHOES.

At the Old Stand in West Chambersburg street.

THE undersigned has just purchased a well selected stock of Goods, and invites the attention of the public to his fine assortment of Gentlemen's, Ladies', and Children's BOOTS AND SHOES.

These Goods have been selected with a view to meet the various wants and necessities of customers. Also, a splendid assortment of Plain and Fancy GAITHERS, SLIPPERS, of all sizes and descriptions, made of very best materials, which he is prepared to sell on as favorable terms as they can be had at any place in the County. Having been engaged in the shoe business for 30 years, he flatters himself that he has selected such Goods as will give entire satisfaction to all who may wish to purchase. Call and examine for yourselves.

Boots, Shoes, &c., made to order as heretofore. WILLIAM BOYER.

BOROUGH ACCOUNT.

R. G. MCCRARY, Treasurer, in account with the Borough of Gettysburg.

DR.

To balance in hands at settlement, March 22, 1856,	\$20 18 1/2
Tax outstanding,	137 50
Loans from Bank of Gettysburg,	400 00
Do. Crutcher's Loan,	400 00
Balance of Dog Tax collected,	4 00
Rent from Danner & Ziegler,	28 00
Tax assessed for current year,	1188 44
License and fines from Burgesses,	6 00
	\$2188 16 1/2

By order and expense paid out as follows, viz:

CR.

Election officers,	5 80
Office fees, E. Norris,	3 50
Interest on Loans,	167 02
Loans repaid,	720 00
Loans from Bank of Gettysburg,	22 50
Engine Keeper, 18 months,	45 00
Engineering, Mr. Jacobs,	60 00
Town Constable, John L. Darns,	49 25
Special police at fairs,	0 00
Printing and Stationery, &c.,	25 75
Clerk and Treasurer's salary,	30 00
Town Clerk,	18 00
Tax and quit rent,	5 60
Gravestone and stone,	24 00
Blacksmith work,	5 92
Masonry, brick and materials,	48 77
Carpenter work and Lumber,	10 44
Plank,	14 47
Grading and paving streets and gut-	
Opening streets in snow,	22 00
Oil, Spikes, Taperline, &c.,	11 05
Removing nuisances,	1 75
Burgess and Council,	30 00
Collector's fees,	50 15
Release of prisoners,	15 43
Errors in assessment,	10 32
Tax outstanding,	113 27
Balance in hands of Treasurer,	461 03 1/2
	\$2188 16 1/2

*Since paid out in full.

R. G. MCCRARY, Treasurer.

June 22, 1857. 4t

4 BOXES Oranges and Lemons, in Store, and will be sold cheaper than anywhere else. Call and see at

E. H. MINNIG'S.

FRIGS AND RAISINS.—A fresh lot of Figs and Raisins, just received and for sale at

E. H. MINNIG'S.

The Muse.

From Douglas Jerrold's Shilling Magazine. BREAD FROM BRAIN.

Where the iron of our lives
Is wrought out in fire and smoke,
There the mighty Vulcan strives—
Hot the furnace, hard the stroke.
There the windy bellows blow,
There the sparks in millions glow,
There on anvil of the world
Is the clanging hammer hurled,
Hard the labor, small the gain,
Is in making bread from brain.

Where the nameless stone is raised,
Where the patriot's bones were placed,
Lived he—little loved and praised;
Died he—little mourned and praised.
There he sleeps who knew no rest,
There he bleeds who has no rest;
Here starved while working hard,
Where he starved the worms now feed.
Hard the labor, small the gain,
Is in making bread from brain.

In the chamber lone and drear,
Sits the poet writing flowers,
Bringing heaven to earth more near,
Raining thoughts in dewy showers,
While sign of need near,
Only is the inkwell there;
Of feast of gods he chants—high trust,
As he eats the mouldy diet.

Hard the labor, small the gain,
Is in making bread from brain,
When the prophet's warning voice
Shouts the burden of the world,
Sackcloth robes must be his choice,
Ashes on his head be hurled,
Where the tyrant lives at ease,
Where false guides do as they please,
He is scorned and pierced inside,
He is stoned and crucified.

Hard the labor, small the gain,
Is in making bread from brain,
Patriot! Post! Prophet! feed
Only on the mouldy crust;
Tyrant fool and false guide need
All the crumb and scorn the just.
Lord! how long, how long, O Lord!
Shall the world withhold reward?
Let the pen become a sword,
Let Thy children eat who labor.

Bless the laborer's bread the gain,
In the making bread from brain.

Miscellaneous.

Curious Facts from History.

The Saxons first introduced archery in the time of Voltaire. It was dropped immediately after the conquest, but revived by the crusaders, they having felt the effect of it from the Saracens, who probably derived it from the Parthians. Bows and arrows as weapons of war were in use with stone cannon balls as late as 1440. It is singular that all the statutes for the encouragement of archery were framed after the invention of gunpowder and firearms. Yew trees were encouraged for making bows in 1482. Hence their generality in churchyards in England.

Coats of arms came into vogue in the reign of Richard I. of England, and became hereditary in families about the year 1192. They took their rise from the knights painting their banners with different figures to distinguish them in the crusades.

The first standing army of modern times was established by Charles VII. of France in 1445. Previous to that time the king had depended upon his nobles for contingents in time of war. A standing army was first established in England in 1538 by Charles I., but it was declared illegal, as well as the organization of the royal guards in 1679.

The first permanent military band instituted in England, was the yeoman of the guards, established in 1486. Guns were invented by Swartz, a German, about 1378, and were brought into use by the Venetians in 1382. Cannon were invented at an anterior date. They were first used at the battle of Crécy, in 1346. In England they were first used at the siege of Berwick in 1405. It was not until 1544, however, that they were used in England. They were used on board of ships by the Venetians in 1529, and were in use among the Turks about the same time. An artillery company was instituted in England for weekly military exercise in 1610.

Insurance of ships was first practised in the reign of Cesar, in 45. It was a general custom in Europe in 1194. Insurance offices were first established in London in 1667.

Astronomy was first studied by the Moors, and was by them introduced into Europe, in 1201. The rapid progress of modern astronomy dates from the time of Copernicus. Books of astronomy and geometry were destroyed, as infected with magic, in England under the reign of Edward VI., in 1552. Banks were first established by the Lombard Jews in Italy. The name is derived from banco, bench—benches being erected in the market-place for the exchange of money, &c. The first public bank was at Venice, about 1550. The bank of England was established in 1693. In 1696 its notes were at 20 per cent. discount.

The invention of bells is attributed to Paulinus, Bishop of Nola, in Campania, in the year 400. They were first introduced into churches as a defence against thunder and lightning, in 900. They were first hung up in England at Croiland Abbey, Lincolnshire, in 945. In the eleventh century and later it was the custom to baptize children in the

churches before they were used. The curfew bell was established in 1068. It was rung at eight in the evening, when people were obliged to put out their fire and candle. The custom was abolished in 1100. Bell men were appointed in London, in 1556, to ring the bells at night, and cry "Take care of your fire and candle, be charitable to the poor, and pray for the dead."

How many are aware of the origin of the word "boo!" used to frighten children? It is a corruption of Boh, the name of a fierce Gothic General, the son of Odin, the mention of whose name spread a panic among his enemies. Book-keeping was first introduced into England from Italy, by Peole, in 1509. It was derived from a system of Algebra, published by Burgo at Venice. Notaries public were first appointed by the Fathers of the Christian Church, to collect the acts or memoirs of martyrs in the first century.

The administration of the oath in civil cases is of high antiquity. See Exodus 22—10. Swearing on the gospel was first used in 528. The oath was first administered in judicial proceedings in England by the Saxons in 600. The words "So help me God, and all saints," concluded an oath till 1550. Signals to be used at sea were first contrived by James II., when Duke of York, in 1665. They were afterwards improved by the French commander Tourville, and by Admiral Balchen.

Raw silk is said to have first been made by a people of China called Seres, 450 B. C. It was first brought from India in 274, and a pound of it was worth a pound of gold. The manufacture of raw silk was introduced into Europe, from India, by some monks, in 550. Silk dresses were first worn in 155. The eggs of the silk worm were first brought into Europe in 627.

A New Agricultural Wrinkle.

A funny story is told of an old friend of ours—one who, sick and tired of the care and bustle of city life, has retired into the country, and "gone to farming," as the saying is. His land, albeit well situated and commanding sandy fine prospects, is not so particularly fertile as some he have seen—requiring scientific culture and a liberal system of manuring to induce an abundant yield. So far by way of explanation.

Once upon a time, as the story books say, our friend being on a short visit to New Orleans, was attending an auction sale down town, and as it so happened, they were selling damaged sausages at the time. There were some eight or ten barrels of them, and they were "just going at 30 cents a barrel," when the auctioneer, with all apparent seriousness, remarked that they were worth more than that to manure land with. Here was an idea. "Sixty-two and a half cents—third and last, gone," he cried. The auctioneer, "Cash takes them at sixty-two and a half cents per barrel."

To have them shipped to his country seat, was the immediate work of our friend, and as it was then planting time, and the sausages, to use a common phrase, "were getting no better very fast," to have them safe under ground and out of the way was his next movement. He was about to plant a field of several acres of corn—the soil of the piney woods species—so here was just the spot for this new experiment in agriculture, this new wrinkle in the science of geponics. One "link" of sausage being deemed amply sufficient, that amount was placed in each hill, accompanied by the usual number of kernels of corn and an occasional pumpkin seed, and all were nicely covered over in the usual style. Now, after promising that several days have occurred since the corn was planted, the sequel of the story shall be told in a dialogue between our friend and one of his neighbors.

Neighbor—Well, friend, have you planted your corn?
Friend—Yes, several days since.
Neighbor—Is it up yet?
Friend—Up? yes; and gone, the most of it.

Neighbor—How is that?
Friend—Well, you see, I bought a lot of damaged sausages the other day in New Orleans, a smooth tongue of an auctioneer saying they would make excellent manure, if nothing else. I brought the lot over, commenced planting my corn at once, as it was time, planted a sausage in each hill, and—

Neighbor—Well, and what?
Friend—Well, I felt satisfied that I had made a good job of it. Some days afterwards I went out to the field to see how the corn was coming on, and a pretty piece of business I have made of trying agricultural experiments.

Neighbor—Why, what was the matter?
Friend—Matter! the first thing I saw before reaching the field was the greatest lot of dogs digging and scratching all over it! There were my dogs, and all the neighbors' dogs, besides about three hundred strange dogs I never set my eyes on before, and every one was hard at it mining after the buried sausages. Somehow or other the rascally whelps had scented out the business, and they have dug up every hill by this time. If I could set every dog of them on that auctioneer I'd be satisfied.

The only way to cure a boy of staying out at night is to break his legs, or else get the calico he goes with to do the house-work.

The President will leave the Capitol for the Bedford Springs, Pennsylvania, about the middle of July, and his return will remove to his summer residence, the Soldier's Home, about four miles from Washington.

A Peep into a Salad Bowl.

"My dear learned friend," said the doctor, "a bowl of lettuce is the Venus of the dinner table! It rises upon the sight, cool, moist and beautiful, like that very imprudent lady coming out of the water, sir! And to complete the image, sir, neither should be dressed too much."

When Dr. Bushwhacker had issued this observation, he drew himself up in a very portly manner, as if he felt called upon to defend himself as well as his image. Then after a short pause, he broke silence.

"Lettuce, or lettuce, is one of the most common vegetables in the world; it has been known, sir, from time immemorial; it was as common, sir, on the tables of the ancients as it is now, and was eaten in the same way, sir, dressed with oil and vinegar."

"Now, sir, there was one thing the ancients did with lettuce which we do not do. They boiled it, sir, and served it up like asparagus; so, too, did they with cucumbers—a couple of indigestible dishes they were, no doubt. Lettuce, my dear friend, should have a quick growth, in the first place, to be good; it should have a rich mould, sir, that it may spring up quickly, so as to be tender and crisp. Then, sir, it should be new-plucked, carried from the garden a few minutes before it is placed upon the table. I would suggest a parsnip, sir, to keep the leaves cool until it reaches the shadow of within doors. Then, sir, it must be washed—mind you—ice-water! Then place it upon the table—what Corinthian ornament more perfect and symmetrical. Now, sir, comes the important part, the dressing."

"To dress a salad," says the learned Petrus Petronius, "you must have a profusion to furnish the oil, a counsellor to dispense the salt, a miser to dole out the vinegar, and a madman to stir it. Commit that to memory my learned friend."

"It is down, doctor," (Tables.) "Let me show you," continued Dr. Bushwhacker, "how to dress a salad. Take a small teaspoonful of salt, then, sir, incorporate, pour a slender stream of oil from the cruet, so, gently mix and increase the action by degrees." (head of hair in commotion, and face brilliant in color) "dear me! it is very warm—now, sir, oil in abundance, sir; a dash of vinegar, very light, like the last touches of the artist; and, sir, we have the dressing. Now, take up the lettuce by the stalk! Break off the leaves—leaf by leaf—shake off the water, replace the salad bowl, pepper it slightly, pour on the dressing, and there you have it, sir."

"Doctor, is that orthodox?"
"Sir," replied Dr. Bushwhacker, holding the boxwood spoon in one hand and the boxwood fork in the other; "the eyes of thirty centuries are looking down upon me. I know that a Frenchman will sprinkle the lettuce with oil until it is thoroughly saturated; then, sir, a little pepper; then, sir, salt or not, as it happens; then, sir, vinegar by the drop—all very well. Our people, sir, in the State of New Jersey, will dress it with salt, vinegar and pepper—perfectly barbarous, my learned friend; then comes the elaborate Englishman; and our Pennsylvania friend, the Rev. Sydney Smith, sir, gives us a recipe in verse, that shows how they do it there, and at the same time, exhibits the deplorable ignorance of that very peculiar people. I quote from memory, sir:

"Two large potatoes, passed through kitchen sieve,
Smoothness and softness to the salad give;
Of mordant mustard add a single spoon,
Distrust the condiment that bites too soon.
But deem it not, lady of herbs, a fault
To add a double quantity of salt.
Four times the spoon with oil of Lucas crown,
And twice with vinegar procured from town;
True flavor needs it, and your poet begs
The pounded yellow of two well boiled eggs.

Let onion atoms lurk within the bowl,
And, scarce suspected, animate the whole.
Then lastly in the flavored compound toss
One magister spoonful of anchovy sauce.
O great and glorious! O herbaceous treat!
'Twould tempt the dying anchorite to eat;
Back to the world he'd turn his weary soul,
And plunge his fingers in the salad bowl!"

"Now, sir, I have tried that, and a compound more execrable is not to be thought of. No, sir! Take some of my salad, and see if you do not dream afterwards of the Greek mythology."—Cuzzens' "Wine Press."

Snake Story.—The Boyertown Bauer tells a story of a child of Mr. Rufus Shuler, of Upper Hanover township, Montgomery county, being "charmed" by a black snake. The child was playing a short distance from the house, near a mill-dam, and was observed making strange motions, and looking very intently at some object in the bushes. On being called to come away, the child said it could not. Mr. Shuler went to it and forced it away, when the child said a large black snake had been looking at him from among the bushes.

Science.—For all practical purposes true science is a thorough knowledge of a man's own business. And a farmer who knows how to make the most profit with the least amount of labor and capital, who understands how to make the most of his land without impoverishing it, is truly scientific.

The Diagnosed Fillibusters.

Gen. Walker's whereabouts in the city for the week past has only been known to his intimate associates. Upon leaving the La Farge House, where he held his levee for three or four days after his arrival, he expressed his wish to have his stopping place kept secret, except to particular persons; some have attributed this precaution to apprehensions for his own personal safety, as it is supposed there are many of the returned fillibusters who owe him no good will. His sudden retirement from public observation, after his triumphant entry into the city, and his appearance and speeches in the theatres, may, however, be accounted for on other grounds.

A delegation from his sick and wounded soldiers, who arrived in the Wash, found him out on Monday, and solicited his aid to enable them to reach their friends, but he informed them he was as poorly off as themselves, and could give them no assistance. They are now scattered about the city in such places as will afford them temporary shelter and food, until, through the assistance of the humane, they can obtain the means required to reach their homes.

The crippled and diseased have been received into the City and Bellevue Hospitals. Some of the Nicaragua women, who arrived by the Wash, are lying ill at their boarding houses; some of them lost their husbands in Nicaragua, and the husband of one lady died on the passage. Upon learning that General Walker was in the city, they were elated with the hope that he would interest himself in their behalf, and took the first opportunity, upon landing, to inform the General of their arrival, and request the favor of a call from him.

"Surely," thought one of these ladies, "he will call to see me; my husband held a high command under him, and they were in daily familiar intercourse during the trying siege of Rivas. I am here in a strange city, without friends, and a widow; he will, at least, have the civility to call and express some sympathy for my misfortunes."

She sent a message from her humble boarding-house to his general quarters in Twelfth street, but, up to a late hour yesterday, she had not had a sight of her husband's general. She had not sought the interview with any expectation of aid, but from a natural wish to see one with whom her fortunes had been so closely allied, and in whose cause her husband had lost his life.

One of the more intelligent of the wounded men remarked: "He might have given us a sight of his countenance, any how, and if he couldn't, he helped us, let him say so; now there was Bonaparte, he used to go around and show some feelings for his wounded soldiers, but there is General Walker in the city, and don't even come to look at us; it don't appear human; he won't get me to fight in Nicaragua for him again; but it's just like him, he never did appear to care how the wound-

ed and the sick fared at Rivas." It was reported that General Walker would leave for Washington and thence for New Orleans yesterday afternoon, but some of the officers stated that he would remain for another day or two.—N. Y. Times.

The Society of Friends, known as Hicksites, have under their care a large collegiate institution at Westtown, Bucks county. At that place a very large number of pupils are educated annually. A decision of the Supreme Court, delivered on Wednesday last, deprives this institution of a valuable legacy of \$400,000. It appears there is a law which invalidates all bequests to religious or charitable institutions if made within thirty days of the death of the testator. The following is the decree:

Price vs. Maxwell.—Opinion by Lewis, C. J. Decree of Nisi Prius, dismissing bill, reversed. Decree that the disposition in the will of Thomas Smith, deceased, for the use of the Friends' Boarding School, at Westtown, is void, not having been made within the time required by the act of Assembly.

The Pop is a complete specimen of an out-side philosopher. He is one-third collar, one-sixth patent leather, one-fourth walking-stick, and the rest kid gloves and hair. As to his remote ancestry there is some doubt; but it is now pretty well settled that he is the son of a tailor's goose. He is somewhat eccentric at the smell of new cloth. He is somewhat nervous, and to dream of tailor's bills gives him the nightmare. By his hair, one would judge he had been dipped like Achilles; but it is evident that the Goddess must have held him by the head instead of the heel. Nevertheless, such men are useful. If there were not tadpoles there would be no frogs. They are not so entirely to blame for being devoted to externals. Paste diamonds must have a splendid setting to make them sell. Only it seems to be a waste of materials to put five dollars' worth of beaver on five cents' worth of brains.

Manufacture of Peppermint.—The Lyons (N. Y.) Republican states that H. G. Hotchkiss, of that village, is the greatest producer of peppermint in the world. He has from 200 to 300 acres under cultivation, 150 acres of which are covered over with water to the depth of six to ten inches, at pleasure. This process enables him to continue to grow the crop upon the same soil for a series of years, and protect the young shoots in winter by a watery covering. Between April and July he employs 100 laborers upon his plantation. Mr. Hotchkiss sells the oil of peppermint in London and other places, and his annual trade amounts to from \$75,000 to \$125,000.

Salting Hay.

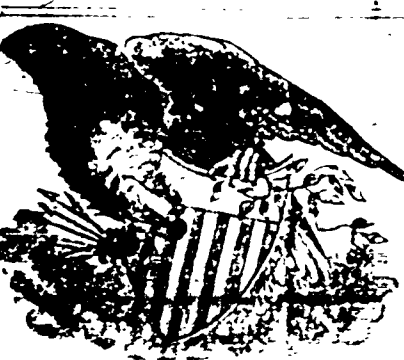
We frequently find notices of salting hay, and also of the injurious effects, in many instances, resulting from it. We give from the farm report of L. D. (Gift, of Putnam county, N. Y., in the volume of Transactions of the N. Y. State Society, for 1855, a preparation that has proved highly beneficial, and obviates the difficulties attending the use of salt:

"Preparation for Hay in the Mow.—I have used, for several years, the following preparation for my hay: Two parts of slacked or quick lime to one of salt. The salt to be mixed with the lime until entirely dissolved and the mass becomes a powder. Upon a load or ton of hay, at intervals in mowing or stacking, two from ten to fifteen quarts, dusted evenly over the hay. Formerly used salt alone, but the men would often use too much, so that it was injurious to the stock.

The above mixture obviates this—it corrects the acidity and sourness of the hay, and I do not recollect a sick animal since I commenced its use. Horses troubled with the heaves are greatly relieved by feeding upon hay thus prepared, and I am satisfied it is a preventive of the heaves. My horses are kept in the stable the year round, well groomed, and they do far more work and year longer than when suffered to run during the summer."

To Destroy Insects.—One of the most convenient and effectual modes of destroying numerous insects of various kinds, among fruits, is to hang among the trees and the bushes transparent bottles filled two-thirds or three-quarters full of water sweetened with molasses. Insects of almost every description will enter these bottles, and be drowned. When they become full, empty

The Compiler.



H. J. STABLE, EDITOR AND PROPRIETOR.

GETTYSBURG, PA.

Monday Morning, July 13, 1857.

DEMOCRATIC STATE NOMINATIONS.

FOR GOVERNOR,

WILLIAM F. PACKER, of Lycoming,

CANTON COMMISSIONER,

NIMROD STRICKLAND, of Chester,

JUDGES OF THE SUPREME COURT,

WILLIAM SPRONG, of Berks,

JAMES THOMPSON, of Erie.

For Sen. Gen. BOWMAN offers for

sale the *Bellows Falls* newspaper es-

tablishment. A fine opportunity is

thus presented to a sound Democrat to

purchase a well-established and pay-

ing paper.

A Bank President.—Dr. Jessie L.

Warfield was on Saturday week unani-

mously elected president of the Farmer's

and Mechanic's Bank of Carroll county,

to fill the vacancy occasioned by the

death of the late president, Jacob

Mathias.

Troops for Utah.—A detachment of

two hundred men left Carlisle Barracks

on Monday last for Utah.

Ex-Governor Lowe, of Freder-

ick, declines being a candidate for Con-

gress, as he desires to devote his time to

the bar.

Mr. MARY died on the 4th of

July, as had also Ex-Presidents JOHN

ADAMS and JEFFERSON in 1826, and Ex-

President MONROE in 1831.

The President has appointed

ROBERT GIBSON, Esq., of York, (nephew

of Judge FISHER), a Second Lieutenant

in the third Regiment of Infantry, in

the service of the United States.

He is a young man of fine attainments

of energy, and we warrant, courage—

“the right man in the right place.”

Glad to record his good luck.

Bayard Taylor.—The *Tribune* con-

firms the announcement that BAYARD

TAYLOR is about to be married to Miss

MARIA HAUSER, a daughter of the emi-

nent German astronomer of that name.

The wedding will take place at Gotha,

the residence of the bride's family, in

the autumn, after Mr. TAYLOR's return

from the North Cape. The happy

couple will spend the next winter at

Moscow. This event will not prevent

the execution of Mr. TAYLOR's plan of

an exploration of Central Asia previous

to his return to this country.

The Know Nothings being beat-

en at all points, are even content to call

upon the Republicans for aid; and the

latter make liberal promises of aid.

“Ah! what shall I do?” exclaims the horse

in a squabble. “Take hold of my tail,”

squeaks the pompous little mouse.

The Philadelphia *Times* calls Gen.

PACKER, our candidate for Governor,

“a trimmer.” The *Pittsburg Post* says,

“a most excellent school-teacher was also

called ‘a trimmer’ by the juveniles

under his charge, and Gen. PACKER

will ‘trim’ DAVID WILMOT & Co., at the

next election, as the pedagogue used to

‘trim’ his pupils.

Abused by Both Sides.—Gov. Walker,

of Kansas, has stirred up the ire of the

slavery extensionists in the South, by

A Great Man Fallen!

Ex-Governor WILLIAM L. MARCY, late

Secretary of State, died suddenly, at

Ballston, N. Y., on Saturday week.

He was found dead in his room. Gov.

Marcy was about 70 years of age. The

announcement of the sudden death of

this distinguished statesman, will shock

the entire country, although he had

reached a ripe age, and had devoted all

the best years of his life to the service

of his native State of New York and to

the country. As Governor of that State,

in the National Legislature and in the

Cabinet councils of two administrations,

he was always distinguished for far-

reaching sagacity, indomitable energy

and the most comprehensive knowledge

of public affairs. During the term of

President POLK, as Secretary of War, he

conducted the complicated details of the

Mexican campaign with wonderful vigor

and as Secretary of State under

President PIERCE, he achieved a reputa-

tion which gave him rank among the

most finished diplomatists of his or any

preceding age. His history has for

many years been identified with that

of the Union, and it will require some

one intimately acquainted with our

public affairs to become his biographer.

We trust the task will be undertaken

by some competent hand, for the value

and the extent of his services should be

recorded as an act of justice to his mem-

ory, while his life should be spread be-

fore the rising generation of the coun-

try, as a model upon which to form

their own characters, and direct their

course of duty in laudable emulation of

one, who during his long and trying

public career, has left no blot nor stain

to sully the purity of his record.

The Last Illness of Governor Marcy.

The Albany *Argus* has some particu-

lars of the brief illness and sudden

death of ex-Secretary Marcy. It says:

“Gov. Marcy was spending a few

weeks at Ballston previous to his de-

parture with his family for Europe.

On Friday he visited Albany, calling on

Mr. Corning and other friends, and

stopping at Troy to see his daughter.

Mrs. Marcy was visiting some friends

in the West, previous to her departure,

and other members of his family were

also with him, and he was

comparatively alone at the time of

his decease. He was, however, in ap-

parently excellent health and buoyant

spirits. It is only since his death that

we learn of his having been conscious

of late of palpitation of the heart, but

the symptoms had not alarmed him,

nor occasioned uneasiness to his friends.

A letter to the *Argus*, dated Ballston,

July 4th, says:

“He had been enjoying excellent

health and spirits until last evening,

when he felt somewhat fatigued. This

morning he complained of a slight pain

or ‘stitch’—as he termed it—in his

back. About 11 o'clock A. M., accom-

panied by one of our citizens, he walked

to the residence of Dr. L. Moore, which

is about one quarter of a mile from the

hotel. He did not complain of serious

indisposition while at the doctor's res-

idence, and not finding the physician in

on being asked if a carriage should be

ordered to take him to the hotel, he re-

fused to take one, and walked back.

On arriving at the hotel he requested

the office clerk to send the doctor to

his room; and the doctor soon arriving

was sent up to the Governor's room,

Democrats, Keep Your Eyes on the Foal

Know Nothingism, the mother of

more sins than any other political or

organization that ever cursed this coun-

try, three years ago swept almost all

before it, it is quite of the count of the

wisest and best of our patriot states-

men. But there are some exceptions

to the rule. One of these is the

late Fall blowing the glory of her

position with a majority of nearly

three hundred for Pennsylvania's and

the Country's great son, JAMES DU-

CHAMAN!

But while this gratifying picture

serves to encourage and confirm the

hopes of the liberal-minded Democracy

of the country, our opponents have be-

come unforgivingly soured and mortifi-

ed. The loss of the offices and the va-

riety of patronage incident thereto—

to get control and possession of which

was the leading motive of the hungry aspi-

nants in establishing Know Nothing

Councils, ‘Superior’ and inferior, in

our midst—has driven them to a degree

of desperation unparalleled in the his-

tory of parties, and which prompts

them to the adoption of any expedient,

any dark and damnable art, that suc-

cess may in some manner ultimate to

them.

An important election is approaching.

To carry this, the Know Nothing man-

agers are now plotting. In an open

land to hand fight—in which the re-

spective parties would be squarely ar-

ranged, one against the other—their fate

is already known—certain, unerring,

inglorious defeat! So much they can-

not avoid seeing. The handwriting is

on the wall—unmistakable, and to

them terrifying.

Therefore, Democrats and all true pa-

triot of the country, be on your guard

against the under-hand, insidious ma-

neuvres of a sometimes smooth-tongued,

but always unscrupulous and relentless

political foe. CLOAK BASKET with your

eyes constantly and steadily on the en-

emy. Fairly and honorably they cannot

meet us with any hope of success.

Let us have a cure that they do not sur-

prise us in our camp. “ETERNAL VIGILANCE

IS THE PRICE OF LIBERTY!”

This admonition may seem an over-

earnest one, but we know, in common

with our fellow Democrats here, that

there is occasion for it—that the utmost

watchfulness is required on the part of

our political friends throughout the

country.

On Saturday afternoon last, a pros-

pectus was posted up in several places

in this borough, proposing the publica-

tion of a new paper here, *professing*

Democracy (!) the support of Gen.

PACKER, &c., by Thomas Martin, recent-

ly the editor and publisher of an out

and out Know Nothing newspaper at

Lock Haven, in this State, and brother

of Charles X. Martin, the regular can-

didate of the Know Nothings for County

Treasurer, &c., &c., two years ago! At

first astonishment was expressed by the

Democrats, and the question involun-

tarily arose, “to whom good?” but on

a moment's reflection day-light stream-

ed through the whole affair, and minds

were very speedily made up. “A hint

to the wise is sufficient,” and it is given

here at the suggestion of every Demo-

crat who has conversed with us on the

subject.

The leaders—the plotters—of the

mongrel opposition may hope to “di-

Will Wilmot Challenge!

Ever since the nomination of Wil-

mot, the *Marblehead Telegraph* has been

endeavoring to force him to challenge

Gen. PACKER to a public discussion.

With this purpose in view, the *Tele-*

graph has sent such a challenge! The

Telegraph has sent such a challenge! The

Telegraph has sent such a challenge! The

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CHILDREN'S Shoes of every variety and size, at BRINGMAN & AUGUSTINSON'S successors to W. W. Paxton

THE COMMONS

A DEMOCRATIC AND FAMILY JOURNAL.

By H. J. STAHL.

"TRUTH IS MIGHTY, AND WILL PREVAIL."

TWO DOLLARS A-YEAR.

39TH YEAR.

GETTYSBURG, PENN'A.: MONDAY, JULY 13, 1857.

NO. 42.

TERMS OF THIS PAPER.

The *Republican Compiler* is published every Monday morning, by HENRY J. STAHL, at \$1.75 per annum in advance. No subscription discontinued, unless at the option of the publisher, until all arrears are paid. Advertisements inserted at the usual rates. Job printing done, neatly, cheaply, and in the best style.

To Those Who Want Farms.

A FARM WITHIN THE REACH OF EVERY MAN. THE RIDGWAY FARM COMPANY has made arrangements by which all who desire to settle or purchase a home can do so. The farms consist of the best limestone soil of the most superior quality for farming, in a rapidly improving place, into which an extensive emigration is now pouring. The property is located in Elk county, Pennsylvania, in the midst of a thriving population of some 10,000. The climate is perfectly healthy, and the fertile soil of the western prairie is within reach. It also has an abundance of the best quality of coal and iron. The price to buy or rent is from \$75 to \$200 per acre, payable by instalments, or a share of 25 acres entitling to locate the same for \$200, payable \$50 per month, or 120 acres payable \$4 per month. Discounts for every sum of \$100 and under, paid in advance, a discount of 3 per cent, will be allowed, and for over \$100 a discount of 10 per cent.

The following are the advantages of emigrating to this locality: The following are presented: 1. The soil is a rich limestone, capable of yielding the best crops, owing to which this settlement has attained its present great prosperity. 2. It is the centre of the great North West Coal Basin, and is destined soon to become one of the greatest business places in the State. It will supply the great Lake market, (according to population and travel the greatest in the world.) It has five workable veins of coal, the best of which are now being mined. The aggregate of coal in this region is estimated at 22,000,000 tons of coal under the surface. This will make the level of the land, and the coal, the most abundant of the world. The entire state geologist, Dr. Charles T. Jackson, at Westport, has made a geological survey of the land, and has found the coal, the iron ore, and the limestone. This report together with maps will be furnished to inquirers. 4. The railroad is laid out through this property. The Sunbury and Erie Railroad gives a market for our coal to the lakes—runs from Erie to Philadelphia. A large part of this coal has been finished, and is now in running order. A heavy force is now working from Erie towards our land in the western direction, the means for the completion of which have been raised—it will soon be finished. The Allegheny Valley Railroad connects with New York, Boston and Philadelphia. The Venango Road connects with the West.

There are already good Turnpike Roads running through this property. Various other roads have been opened to accommodate the emigration and settlement which has already taken place. There is no opportunity equal to it now offered to the man who wants to provide himself a home in an easy way, and make a settlement where he can live in prosperity and independence in a climate PERFECTLY HEALTHY. No case of the fever ever having been known to occur in this settlement. It is not like going to the backwoods of the West, among a perhaps intolerant people, where there is no society, churches, or schools, where the price of land is high, and where the emigrant has to seek for the healthiest climate in the world, to be a source of sickness and pain, and perhaps ruin his health and that of his family. But here is a thriving settlement having three towns, containing churches, schools, hotels, stores, saw mills, grist mills, and everything desired. There is a cash market at hand. The lumber trade last year amounted to over two hundred million feet of lumber. In a short time, owing to the coal, it will become still more valuable, as a number of iron works and manufacturing will soon be started; they are at present starting them extensively at Westport. Every man who does not wish to go there, the payments are such that they can easily buy a farm to save their rising families from want in the future, or to gain a competence by the rise which will take place in the value of lands. By an outlay scarcely missed, a substantial provision can be made. Persons should make early application, apply or write to E. Jeffries, Secretary, No. 130 Walnut Street, below Fifth, Philadelphia. Letters carefully answered giving full information.

Stages or trunks of land can be bought or secured by letter enclosing the first instalment of five dollars, when the subscriber will be furnished with books, maps, etc. Warranted Deeds given. Persons can also purchase from our Agents. Route from Philadelphia to Tyrone on the Pennsylvania Central Railroad, and thence by Stage to the land. This is a delightful season to visit St. Mary's—the best hotel accommodation is afforded. Enquire for E. C. Schantz, Esq., the Agent for the property at St. Mary's. June 8, 1857. 3m

JUST IN SEASON

AND NEVER OUT OF SEASON!

FARMERS, read this, and then come and buy, for we still have "a few more left!" The subscriber takes this method of calling the attention of the public in general to that valuable piece of machinery, styled

Hersh's Patent Hay Hoister and Manure Excavator.

Having the right of all Adams county, except Conowingo, Oxford and Mountjoy townships, he will sell either machines or townships rights.

Also, at the same place, you can be accommodated with as fine BUGGIES as can be got up in the State for the same money—constantly kept on hand.

Repairing done, neatly and cheaply, at short notice. All kinds of country produce taken in exchange for work.

Gettysburg, May 18, 1857. 6m

REMOVAL.

Alex. Frazer, Watch and Clock-maker.

HAS removed his shop to Carlisle street, below Hoke's store, where he will always be happy to attend to the calls of customers. Thankful for past favors, he hopes, by strict attention to business and a desire to please, merit and receive the patronage of the public.

Gettysburg, May 18, 1857.

BONNETS, Ribbons and Flowers, in large assortment, at

SCHICK'S.

TO THE FARMERS!

Manny's Combined Reaping and Mowing Machine,

WITH

WOOD'S IMPROVEMENT.

THE undersigned, having been appointed Agent for the sale of Manny's Combined Reaping and Mowing Machine with Wood's Improvement, for Adams county, offers them to the public, believing them to be the best combined machines in use. They have been successfully introduced into different parts of our State and have rendered general satisfaction. It received a silver medal at the State Fair last fall; also drew the first premiums at York, Cumberland, Centre, Huntingdon, &c., counties, where it was exhibited. Farmers needing a Reaping and Mowing Machine will please call upon the undersigned before purchasing, as he always takes great pleasure in exhibiting these Machines. He has one set up at Tates' Hotel, where it can be seen. All orders are solicited as the number received from the manufacturer will be in proportion to the demand.

SAMUEL HERBST,

Chambersburg st., Gettysburg.

April 27, 1857. 3m

N. B.—There are no Reaping and Mowing Machines manufactured in the United States having upon them Wood's Improvements except those manufactured at Housick Falls, N. Y. Parties manufacturing Reaping and Mowing Machines are cautioned against using Wood's Improvements, and are hereby notified that payment will be exacted to the full extent for the use made of them.

H. K. PARSONS, Agent.

THE FARMERS' & MECHANICS' Savings Institution of Adams Co.

THIS Institution receives deposits for which it pays interest as follows:

For 3 months, 4 per cent. per annum.

For 6 months, 5 per cent. per annum.

For 12 months, 6 per cent. per annum.

For 24 months, 7 per cent. per annum.

For 36 months, 8 per cent. per annum.

For 48 months, 9 per cent. per annum.

For 60 months, 10 per cent. per annum.

For 72 months, 11 per cent. per annum.

For 84 months, 12 per cent. per annum.

For 96 months, 13 per cent. per annum.

For 108 months, 14 per cent. per annum.

For 120 months, 15 per cent. per annum.

For 132 months, 16 per cent. per annum.

For 144 months, 17 per cent. per annum.

For 156 months, 18 per cent. per annum.

For 168 months, 19 per cent. per annum.

For 180 months, 20 per cent. per annum.

For 192 months, 21 per cent. per annum.

For 204 months, 22 per cent. per annum.

For 216 months, 23 per cent. per annum.

For 228 months, 24 per cent. per annum.

For 240 months, 25 per cent. per annum.

For 252 months, 26 per cent. per annum.

For 264 months, 27 per cent. per annum.

For 276 months, 28 per cent. per annum.

For 288 months, 29 per cent. per annum.

For 300 months, 30 per cent. per annum.

For 312 months, 31 per cent. per annum.

For 324 months, 32 per cent. per annum.

For 336 months, 33 per cent. per annum.

For 348 months, 34 per cent. per annum.

For 360 months, 35 per cent. per annum.

For 372 months, 36 per cent. per annum.

For 384 months, 37 per cent. per annum.

For 396 months, 38 per cent. per annum.

For 408 months, 39 per cent. per annum.

For 420 months, 40 per cent. per annum.

For 432 months, 41 per cent. per annum.

For 444 months, 42 per cent. per annum.

For 456 months, 43 per cent. per annum.

For 468 months, 44 per cent. per annum.

For 480 months, 45 per cent. per annum.

For 492 months, 46 per cent. per annum.

For 504 months, 47 per cent. per annum.

For 516 months, 48 per cent. per annum.

For 528 months, 49 per cent. per annum.

For 540 months, 50 per cent. per annum.

For 552 months, 51 per cent. per annum.

For 564 months, 52 per cent. per annum.

For 576 months, 53 per cent. per annum.

For 588 months, 54 per cent. per annum.

For 600 months, 55 per cent. per annum.

For 612 months, 56 per cent. per annum.

For 624 months, 57 per cent. per annum.

For 636 months, 58 per cent. per annum.

For 648 months, 59 per cent. per annum.

For 660 months, 60 per cent. per annum.

For 672 months, 61 per cent. per annum.

For 684 months, 62 per cent. per annum.

For 696 months, 63 per cent. per annum.

For 708 months, 64 per cent. per annum.

For 720 months, 65 per cent. per annum.

For 732 months, 66 per cent. per annum.

For 744 months, 67 per cent. per annum.

For 756 months, 68 per cent. per annum.

For 768 months, 69 per cent. per annum.

For 780 months, 70 per cent. per annum.

For 792 months, 71 per cent. per annum.

For 804 months, 72 per cent. per annum.

For 816 months, 73 per cent. per annum.

For 828 months, 74 per cent. per annum.

For 840 months, 75 per cent. per annum.

For 852 months, 76 per cent. per annum.

For 864 months, 77 per cent. per annum.

For 876 months, 78 per cent. per annum.

For 888 months, 79 per cent. per annum.

For 900 months, 80 per cent. per annum.

For 912 months, 81 per cent. per annum.

For 924 months, 82 per cent. per annum.

For 936 months, 83 per cent. per annum.

For 948 months, 84 per cent. per annum.

For 960 months, 85 per cent. per annum.

For 972 months, 86 per cent. per annum.

For 984 months, 87 per cent. per annum.

For 996 months, 88 per cent. per annum.

For 1008 months, 89 per cent. per annum.

For 1020 months, 90 per cent. per annum.

For 1032 months, 91 per cent. per annum.

For 1044 months, 92 per cent. per annum.

For 1056 months, 93 per cent. per annum.

For 1068 months, 94 per cent. per annum.

For 1080 months, 95 per cent. per annum.

For 1092 months, 96 per cent. per annum.

For 1104 months, 97 per cent. per annum.

For 1116 months, 98 per cent. per annum.

For 1128 months, 99 per cent. per annum.

For 1140 months, 100 per cent. per annum.

For 1152 months, 101 per cent. per annum.

For 1164 months, 102 per cent. per annum.

For 1176 months, 103 per cent. per annum.

For 1188 months, 104 per cent. per annum.

For 1200 months, 105 per cent. per annum.

For 1212 months, 106 per cent. per annum.

For 1224 months, 107 per cent. per annum.

For 1236 months, 108 per cent. per annum.

For 1248 months, 109 per cent. per annum.

For 1260 months, 110 per cent. per annum.

For 1272 months, 111 per cent. per annum.

For 1284 months, 112 per cent. per annum.

For 1296 months, 113 per cent. per annum.

For 1308 months, 114 per cent. per annum.

For 1320 months, 115 per cent. per annum.

For 1332 months, 116 per cent. per annum.

For 1344 months, 117 per cent. per annum.

For 1356 months, 118 per cent. per annum.

For 1368 months, 119 per cent. per annum.

For 1380 months, 120 per cent. per annum.

For 1392 months, 121 per cent. per annum.

For 1404 months, 122 per cent. per annum.

For 1416 months, 123 per cent. per annum.

For 1428 months, 124 per cent. per annum.

For 1440 months, 125 per cent. per annum.

For 1452 months, 126 per cent. per annum.

For 1464 months, 127 per cent. per annum.

For 1476 months, 128 per cent. per annum.

For 1488 months, 129 per cent. per annum.

For 1500 months, 130 per cent. per annum.

For 1512 months, 131 per cent. per annum.

For 1524 months, 132 per cent. per annum.

For 1536 months, 133 per cent. per annum.

For 1548 months, 134 per cent. per annum.

For 1560 months, 135 per cent. per annum.

For 1572 months, 136 per cent. per annum.

For 1584 months, 137 per cent. per annum.

For 1596 months, 138 per cent. per annum.

For 1608 months, 139 per cent. per annum.

For 1620 months, 140 per cent. per annum.

For 1632 months, 141 per cent. per annum.

For 1644 months, 142 per cent. per annum.

For 1656 months, 143 per cent. per annum.

For 1668 months, 144 per cent. per annum.

For 1680 months, 145 per cent. per annum.

For 1692 months, 146 per cent. per annum.

For 1704 months, 147 per cent. per annum.

For 1716 months, 148 per cent. per annum.

For 1728 months, 149 per cent. per annum.

For 1740 months, 150 per cent. per annum.

For 1752 months, 151 per cent. per annum.

For 1764 months, 152 per cent. per annum.

For 1776 months, 153 per cent. per annum.

For 1788 months, 154 per cent. per annum.

For 1800 months, 155 per cent. per annum.

For 1812 months, 156 per cent. per annum.

For 1824 months, 157 per cent. per annum.

For 1836 months, 158 per cent. per annum.

For 1848 months, 159 per cent. per annum.

For 1860 months, 160 per cent. per annum.

For 1872 months, 161 per cent. per annum.

For 1884 months, 162 per cent. per annum.

For 1896 months, 163 per cent. per annum.

For 1908 months, 164 per cent. per annum.

For 1920 months, 165 per cent. per annum.

For 1932 months, 166 per cent. per annum.

For 1944 months, 167 per cent. per annum.

For 1956 months, 168 per cent. per annum.

For 1968 months, 169 per cent. per annum.

For 1980 months, 170 per cent. per annum.

For 1992 months, 171 per cent. per annum.

For 2004 months, 172 per cent. per annum.

For 2016 months, 173 per cent. per annum.

For 2028 months, 174 per cent. per annum.

For 2040 months, 175 per cent. per annum.

For 2052 months, 176 per cent. per annum.

For 2064 months, 177 per cent. per annum.

For 2076 months, 178 per cent. per annum.

For 2088 months, 179 per cent. per annum.

For 2100 months, 180 per cent. per annum.

For 2112 months, 181 per cent. per annum.

For 2124 months, 182 per cent. per annum.

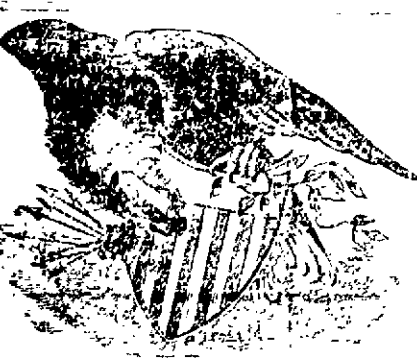
For 2136 months, 183 per cent. per annum.

For 2148 months, 184 per cent. per annum.

For 2160 months, 185 per cent. per annum.

For 2172 months, 186 per cent. per annum.

The Compiler.



H. J. STABLE, EDITOR AND PROPRIETOR.

GETTYSBURG, PA.

Monday Morning, July 13, 1857.

DEMOCRATIC STATE ADMINISTRATION.

FOR GOVERNOR,
WILLIAM F. PACKER, of Lycoming,
CIVIL COMMISSIONER,
NIMROD STRICKLAND, of Chester.
JUDGES OF THE SUPREME COURT,
WILLIAM STROUD, of Berks,
JAMES THOMPSON, of Erie.

For Sale.—Gen. Bowman offers for sale the *Ballard Gazette* newspaper establishment. A fine opportunity is thus presented to a sound Democrat to purchase a well-established and paying paper.

A Rural President.—Dr. Jessie L. Warfield was on Saturday week unanimously elected president of the Farmer's and Mechanic's Bank of Carroll county, to fill the vacancy occasioned by the death of the late president, Jacob Matthias.

Traps for Utah.—A detachment of two hundred men left Carlisle barracks on Monday last for Utah.

Gov. Governor Lowe, of Frederick, declines being a candidate for Congress, as he desires to devote his time to the bar.

Mr. Mayer died on the 11th of July, as had also Ex-Presidents John Adams and Jefferson in 1826, and Ex-President Monroe in 1831.

The President has appointed Robert Gibson, Esq., of York, (nephew of Judge Fisher,) a Second Lieutenant in the third Regiment of Infantry, in the service of the United States. He is a young man of fine attainments, of energy, and, we warrant, courage—"the right man in the right place." Glad to record his good luck.

Regard Taylor.—The *Tribune* confirms the announcement that BAYARD TAYLOR is about to be married to Miss MAIRIE HANSEN, a daughter of the eminent German astronomer of that name. The wedding will take place at Gotham, the residence of the bride's family, in the autumn, after Mr. Taylor's return from the North Cape. The happy couple will spend the next winter at Moscow. This event will not prevent the execution of Mr. Taylor's plan of an exploration of Central Asia previous to his return to this country.

The Know Nothings being beaten at all points, are even content to call upon the Republicans for aid; and the latter make liberal promises of aid. Ah! what shall I do? exclaims the horse in a quagmire. "Take hold of my tail," squeaks the pompous little mouse.

The Philadelphia *Times* calls Gen. Packer, our candidate for Governor, "a trimmer." The *Schoolcraft* says, "a most excellent school-teacher was also called 'a trimmer' by the juveniles under his charge, and Gen. Packer will 'trim' David Wilmot & Co., at the next election, as the pedagogue used to 'trim' his pupils.

Abused by Both Sides.—Gov. Walker, of Kansas, has stirred up the ire of the slavery extensionists in the South, by his recent speech in favor of submitting the Constitution to a vote of all the bona fide residents in Kansas, next September. While he is abused roundly in the South as a traitor, the rabid portion of the anti-slavery party North denounce him just as strongly as a traitor, who is merely holding out promises never meant to be performed, in order to lull the North into a security fatal to the freedom of Kansas. It is a very good proof that a man means right, and his position is a fair one, when it satisfies neither of the extreme factions arrayed in mortal enmity against each other. With the violent and intemperate nothing but wholesale measures will satisfy. They have fed their bitterness so long, that either there must be a complete triumph to rejoice over, or a full vengeance to gratify. Peace is not what they want. It is personal enmity, as much as political principle, working surely to greater iniquity, which stirs their zeal.—*Carlisle Democrat*.

The Portland *Argus* says, "a neighbor planted some early peaches about ten days since, and that they are now two feet higher than his head! Beat this if you can!" Before we attempt it, we desire to know how high his head was, and whether his position was erect or recumbent when the measure was taken.

Rather High.—The Mobile *Tribune* says that for several days past large, fine peaches have sold in the streets of that city at fifteen cents a piece.

Why are potatoes and corn like certain sinners of old? Because, having eyes they see not, and having ears they hear not.

A Great Man Fallen!

Ex-Governor WILLIAM L. MAREY, late Secretary of State, died suddenly, at Balltown, N. Y., on Saturday week. He was found dead in his room. Gov. Marey was about 70 years of age. The announcement of the sudden death of this distinguished statesman, will shock the entire country, although he had reached a ripe age, and had devoted all the best years of his life to the service of his native State of New York and to the country. As Governor of that State, in the National Legislature and in the Cabinet councils of two administrations, he was always distinguished for far-reaching sagacity, indomitable energy, and the most comprehensive knowledge of public affairs. During the term of President Polk, as Secretary of War, he conducted the complicated details of the Mexican campaign with wonderful vigor; and as Secretary of State under President Pierce, he achieved a reputation which gave him rank among the most finished diplomats of this or any preceding age. His history has for many years been identified with that of the Union, and it will require some one intimately acquainted with our public affairs to become his biographer. We trust the task will be undertaken by some competent hand, for the value and the extent of his services should be recorded as an act of justice to his memory, while his life should be spread before the rising generation of the country, as a model upon which to form their own characters, and direct their course of duty in honorable emulation of one, who during his long and trying public career, has left no blot nor stain to sully the purity of his record.

The Last Illness of Governor Marey.—The Albany *Argus* has some particulars of the last illness and sudden death of ex-Secretary Marey. It says: "Gov. Marey was spending a few weeks at Balltown previous to his departure with his family for Europe. On Friday he visited Albany, calling on Mr. Corning and other friends, and stopping at Troy to see his daughter, Mrs. Marey was visiting some friends in the West, previous to her departure, and other members of his family were absent with the like motive; and he was comparatively alone at the time of his decease. He was, however, in apparently excellent health and buoyant spirits. It is only since his death that we learn of his having been conscious of late of palpitation of the heart, but the symptoms had not alarmed him, nor occasioned uneasiness to his friends."

A letter to the *Argus*, dated Balltown, July 4th, says: "He had been enjoying excellent health and spirits until last evening, when he felt somewhat fatigued. This morning he complained of a slight pain in his back. About 10 o'clock A. M., accompanied by one of his citizens, he walked to the residence of Dr. L. Moore, which is about one quarter of a mile from the hotel. He did not complain of serious indisposition while at the doctor's residence, and not finding the physician in, on being asked if a carriage should be ordered to take him to the hotel, he refused to take one, and walked back. On arriving at the hotel he requested the office clerk to send the doctor to his room; and the doctor soon arriving was sent up to the Governor's room, but, on rapping, received no answer.

"The doctor returned to the hotel office and informed the clerk, and it was supposed that the Governor had gone to visit some friends in the house. The doctor, however, after waiting a few minutes, again went up to his room, opened the door and found him lying on his couch with a book upon his breast, dead. It could not have been more than twenty minutes from the time he was in the hotel office until he was so found by the physician. He died, probably, of disease of the heart. Not a muscle was distorted, nor any article of apparel or furniture in the room disturbed. He had pulled off his boots and put on his slippers."

Funeral Obsequies of Hon. W. L. Marey.—ALBANY, July 8.—The city is crowded with persons to see and attend the funeral of the Hon. W. L. Marey. Among the notables present are ex-Presidents Van Buren and Pierce, and ex-Governors Seymour, Hunt and Fish. All the buildings on the line of the route to be taken by the procession are draped with black cloth.

SECOND DISPATCH.

ALBANY, July 8.—During the morning a great number of people visited the capitol to take a farewell look at the body of Mr. Marey, and they expressed astonishment at the request of his relatives that his coffin should not be opened.

The houses on Broadway and State streets are draped with mourning for three miles. Owing to the large arrivals of visitors from other cities, the funeral ceremonies were not commenced until 3 o'clock. They were commenced at the capitol, amid the tolling of bells and firing of minute guns. The venerable Dr. North opened with an eloquent prayer. The Rev. Dr. Sprague read portions of Scripture, after which Rev. Dr. Hagen delivered a most beautiful discourse. The religious exercises were then closed with the benediction by the Rev. Dr. Welch.

General Wool acted as grand marshal of the day. In addition to the distinguished gentlemen above mentioned, ex-Governors Seward and Bouck, Hon. N. P. Banks and others, were present. The procession was the largest ever seen in Albany. The day was fine, and nothing occurred to interfere with the arrangements.

Death of the Hon. Elias Brown.—Hon. Elias Brown died at his residence in Carroll county, Md., on the 2nd inst. The deceased was well known through-out that State, having filled many offices of direction and responsibility. He was many years ago a representative in Congress, a member of the State Legislature and a delegate to the State Constitutional Convention, in 1851.

Bank of Elizabeth City, N. C., are cut.

Democrats, Keep Your Eyes on the Foal!

Know Nothingism, the mother of more sins than any other political organization that ever cursed our country, three years ago swept almost all before it, in spite of the councils of the wisest and best of our patriot statesmen. But there were exceptions—a few "green spots in the desert"—were still left. And among them it is a glorious pride to be able to class sternly just little Adams. The aspirations of a majority of her people soared above the petty wiles and blasphemous oaths of lying and detestable dark latinism, and have ever since adhered to the dictates of high-toned and noble principles.

Last fall crowing the glory of her position with a majority of nearly three hundred for Pennsylvania and the Country's great son, JAMES B. CLEMENS! But while this gratifying picture serves to encourage and confirm the hopes of the liberal-minded Democracy of the county, our opponents have become unforgivingly sour and mortified. The loss of the office, and the variety of patronage incident thereto—to get control and possession of which was the leading motive of the hungry aspirants in establishing Know Nothing Councils, "Superior" and inferior, in our midst—has driven them to a degree of desperation unparalleled in the history of parties, and which prompts them to the adoption of any expedient, any dark and damnable art, that success may in some manner ultimate to them.

An important election is approaching. To carry this, the Know Nothing men, loggers are now plotting. In an open hand to hand fight—in which the respective parties would be squarely arrayed, one against the other—their fate is already known—certain, unerring, inglorious defeat! So much they cannot avoid seeing. The handwriting is on the wall—unmistakable, and to them terrifying.

Therefore, Democrats! all true patriots of the county, be on your guard against the under-hand, insidious machinations of a sometimes smooth-tongued, but always unscrupulous and relentless political foe. CLOSE RANKS! with your eyes constantly and steadily on the enemy. Fairly and honorably they cannot meet us with any hope of success. Let us show a race that they do not surprise us in our camp. "Eternal vigilance is the price of Liberty!"

This admonition may seem an over-earnest one, but we know, in common with our fellow Democrats here, that there is occasion for it—that the utmost watchfulness is required on the part of our political friends throughout the county.

On Saturday afternoon last, a prospectus was posted up in several places in this borough, proposing the publication of a new paper here, *professing* Democracy (!) the support of Gen. Packer, &c., by *Thomas Martin*, recently the editor and publisher of an out and out Know Nothing newspaper at Lock Haven, in this State, and brother of Charles X. Martin, the regular candidate of the Know Nothings for County Treasurer, &c., &c., two years ago! At first astonishment was expressed by the Democrats, and the question involuntarily arose, "to whom good?" but on a moment's reflection day-light streamed through the whole affair, and minds were very speedily made up. "A hint to the wise is sufficient," and it is given here at the suggestion of every Democrat who has conversed with us on the subject.

The leaders—the plotters—of the mongered opposition may hope to "divide and thus conquer us;" but they have found their match before at less transparent games, and the same stirring material is still in existence, ready to meet and foil them, let their arts be ever so artful.

"That horse won't pull!"—was spoiled in the "breaking," as the sequel may show.

The Military Expedition to Utah.—The United States expedition to Utah is fitting out at St. Louis, with great dispatch. By this time a thousand additional troops will probably be encamped at Fort Leavenworth, and all the military stores, horses, mules, wagons and whatever else may be necessary for the expedition, will be on the ground. It is stated that the disbursements on account of this expedition, in and around St. Louis, will not fall short of a million dollars.

The late Gov. Marey had been twice married. His first wife was the daughter of Gen. Newell, of Mass. She died before Mr. Marey removed from Troy, and was buried in the old burying ground on Ida Hill, near Marshall's factory.—His second wife is the daughter of Benjamin Knowler, formerly of Albany.

FRIEND STABLE:—Will your mathematical friend, the "Conowago Farmer," oblige your readers with an analytical solution of the following question, and favor us with the same through the columns of your paper, and oblige, MARY READERS.

Question.—There is a garden in the form of an equilateral triangle, whose sides are 200 feet each—at each corner stands a tower, whose height is 30, 40 and 50 feet respectively. I wish to know how far from the base of each tower a ladder must be placed so as to reach just to the top of each, and how long must the ladder be.

Will Wilmot Challenge!

Ever since the nomination of Wilmot, the *Harrisburg Telegraph* has been endeavoring to force him to challenge Gen. Packer to a public discussion.—With this purpose in view, the *Telegraph* announces every few weeks that Mr. Wilmot has sent such a challenge! The *Telegraph* certainly adopts a smart plan to force Wilmot into an act of intemperance from which he shrinks, and we hope the trick may succeed.

We know that if such a challenge is offered it will be accepted. It is a mode of conducting a canvass which we do not favor, and which is not likely to result in any good, and we believe is the opinion of all men who have carefully observed the workings of the system. But if the Republican candidate offers to challenge, he will not have the opportunity of blowing himself up to the dimensions of a very great man with the statement that Gen. Packer did not dare to meet him. He will be met, if he challenges, and vanquished, and will never challenge Gen. Packer to another discussion, unless under circumstances that he is certain the latter cannot accept.—*Lock Haven Register*.

Presentation to Capt. Jacob Ziegler.—On Friday evening week, at the St. Lawrence Hotel, Phila., Capt. JACOB ZIEGLER, Chief Clerk of the last House of Representatives of the Pennsylvania Legislature, was presented with a handsome gold-headed cane, manufactured from the original timbers of Independence Hall, as a testimonial of regard from the Transcribing Clerks with whom he was associated during the session. The presentation was entirely unexpected by him, and was a source of gratification to a number of the members of the Legislature who were present on the occasion.

Col. JAMES McKENNA, of the Fourth Ward, presented the cane in behalf of himself and fellow Clerks, in a very neat and handsome address. Capt. Ziegler returned thanks to the donors of the gift in his usual frank and happy manner. The cane has the following inscription: "Presented to Captain Jacob Ziegler, Chief Clerk of the House of Representatives of Pennsylvania, Session of 1857, by Messrs. Picking, Sanfill, Brady, Magee, Shawnee, Yarrington, and McKenna, Transcribing Clerks, as a testimonial of their high regard for him as an officer."

Capt. Ziegler is acknowledged to be, by men of all parties, one of the best Clerks that ever occupied the desk at Harrisburg, and a whole-souled fellow withal.

Ever there was a party in the United States conceived in sin and brought forth in iniquity, it is the Know Nothing faction. It had its origin in the basest and meanest passions of mankind, and is founded in the most stupid ignorance. To proscribe a man on account of his religion or birth-place, is a relic of barbarism which no decent man should tolerate. And what is the cornerstone of this wicked faction? It is laid in blasphemy and an outright mocking of God. When men get together, and, by way of controlling the masses who venerate heaven and religion, resolve that there is a God, and there is a Bible, when in their private opinions, and private conduct, they make a jest of both, it is presenting a picture of moral depravity which makes a lover of his kind blush to see it. At the same time that Know Nothingism professes so much respect for God and his religion, it inaugurates a series of bloodshed, and riots and murders heretofore unknown in America. But the other day it sent an armed band of rowdies from Baltimore to control an election in Washington, and to murder the citizens of that place while engaged in casting their ballots for their own municipal officers.—*Union*.

Great Trial of Reapers, Mowers, &c.—The trial of reapers and mowers, under the auspices of the Maryland State Agricultural Society, was held, agreeably to public announcement, at the farm of Judge E. F. Chambers, near Chestertown, Kent county, Md., on the 5th and 6th inst. A large concourse of spectators were on the ground, and the deepest interest was manifested.

After the trial was over the judges assembled at the residence of the Hon. Mr. Pearce. A full and free expression was then had on the merits of the machines, after which, the following awards were made, viz:

For the best reaper and mower combined, Manny's patent with Woods' improvement was awarded the premium of \$100 00
For the best reaper with self-raker attached, Dorsey's patent, the premium of 75 00
For the best reaper, Allen's, (of New York) the premium of 50 00
For the best mower, Manny's patent with Johnson's improvement, 50 00
For the best improvement for cleaning wheat fields and raking hay, the spring tooth cleaning rake, by Sinclair & Co. 20 00
For Ketchum's combined reaper and mower, a discretionary premium of 50 00
And for O. Hussey's 10 foot reaper a discretionary premium of 50 00

The machine which took the first premium is the same for which Mr. SAMUEL IRVING, of this place, is an Agent. The above award is complimentary to its merits, but probably no more than deserved.
The days are getting shorter.

Local Matters.

Adams again at the Head!

The full quota of the State Tax of Adams county for 1857, was paid into the Treasury at Harrisburg, on Tuesday last, by J. L. SCHICK, Esq., County Treasurer.—*Big again the first to do so!*
The State Taxes and Licenses of the county for 1856 are all paid up, saving a trifling balance—thirty-eight dollars, we believe, and which has been left standing at the usual suggestion of the State Treasurer in cases of such prompt payment, in order that errors may the more easily be rectified, should any be found. Adams is an "A No. 1" county!

Tall Oats.—Rye, &c.

P. GARDNER, Esq., of York Springs, sends us, "to overtop the publication of last week," two stalks of Oats, each measuring five feet six inches—and one of them having upon it 167 grains. They were taken from a field on the farm of JACOB GARBER, Sr., without particular selection, and the average of the field would not vary ten inches from the above. One thing must be said for the politically "beighted region of York Springs district"—oats grow tall there! "A Little Ahead!"—Mr. LEVI GILLES, of Mountjoy township, informs us that he pulled several stalks of Oats, in a field of his, a few days since, which measured five feet six and a half inches! He may well say, "beat it who can!" Mountjoy is ahead!

Taller Still.—JACOB FIDLER, Esq., of Tyrone township, sent us on Friday a stalk of Oats measuring five feet one inch, with 104 grains; and the same mail brought a letter from a friend at Heidelberg, who was informed by Mr. GEORGE FIDLER, of P., of the same township, that he had just pulled in his field Oats which measured five feet seven inches! This puts Tyrone at the head!

Our Heidelberg correspondent also saw, a few days ago, at Capt. PHILIP J. GRAY'S, in Strahan township, a bunch of Rye numbering 63 stalks!—the product of a single grain of seed.
Saplings.—Mr. ALFRED C. COPE, of this borough, left at our office, this morning, a stalk of Oats measuring five feet ten and a half inches!—and a few moments after, came Mr. PHILIP REMY, of Cambridge township, with Oats of the enormous length of six feet four inches! Adams has long ceased to be a "black-wheat county!"

By the way, as this is universally acknowledged "a great grass year," who has the tallest Timothy? Send in the specimens.

A New Dodge.

The tricks of sharpers are multiply. A friend, who keeps one of the Post Offices in this county, the other day forwarded to us a letter which had been directed to him, as Postmaster at that place, in which a person at Albany, New York, offers to sell spurious gold coin at half its nominal value—professing as he does to have "discovered," after having spent many years of his life in experimenting, a method by which metals can be changed to appear so like gold that scarcely one in a thousand would be likely to detect it from the genuine article." The coin are represented to stand nearly all the tests of the genuine. The fellow is cool, to say the least of it, and doubtless succeeds in some quarters. The penitentiary is wide open for him and his dupes, or "retailers"—and will not get its due until they are all there.

The weather last week was capital for Hay-making, and thousands upon thousands of tons of the article were secured, in good condition, throughout the county. The grain harvest is about commencing. We hear of a few fields already cut. Late harvest—but wheat, never better!

Mrs. LATTA has sold her property, about one and a half miles north of town, to Mr. LEON R. GUNOOR—the price \$2,400, or about \$50 per acre.

An excellent Mill Property and several good Farms are offered for sale in this number of the *Compiler*. The Advertising columns are not the least interesting portion of a newspaper.

David Wilmot's Choice.—A couple of years ago, David Wilmot, now the Black Republican candidate for Governor, used the following language:

"I am determined to arouse the people to the importance of the Slavery issue, and get up an organization through which they can get control of the Government in '56; and if I become satisfied that these efforts will fail, and that the people will not assert their rights, then I will do—*if I don't join the party that I think will send the country to hell the quickest!*"

We have but one remark to make upon this fierce and unctious profanity, and that is, that Mr. Wilmot has picked and joined his party.—*Lane, Intel.*

The Atlanta (Ga.) *Intelligencer* is informed by Dr. J. F. Alexander, of that city, during a late "small-pox panic," he had vaccinated over 200 children, and that he has found vaccination a speedy and certain cure for whooping cough.

A fire destroyed nearly \$400,000 worth of property occurred at New Orleans on Wednesday.

Celebration of the 41st at Littlestown.

The Directors and those engaged in the making of the Littlestown Railroad, having happily selected the glorious anniversary of our National Independence as a suitable occasion for putting the first pick into their road, early in the morning very large and enthusiastic numbers of citizens (freedmen at about 500) from the neighborhood, and many from a distance, began to crowd the hitherto quiet streets of the village. After the Brass Bands from Fairview, in Carroll county, and from Glen Rock, in York county, had been escorted into town by a Procession of the strangers and citizens then present, headed by drum and file, which pealed forth our good old national tunes, in the hands of Capt. WM. KLEFFER, JNO. LANSINGER and ISAAC SELL, the whole under direction of Col. EDWARD SWOPE, Chief Marshal of the day, assisted by Messrs. GEO. MYERS, Capt. WM. LANSINGER, DAVID WILBERT, Dr. R. S. SEISS and JOS. DYKERT, as Aids.

At half past 10 o'clock, the Procession was formed by the Marshals, headed by the Captain, Ensign and members of the Glen Rock Band, followed by the President, Contractor, Engineer and Directors of the Littlestown Railroad Company, and the large assemblage of citizens, the Fairview Band being in the Centre, and after having paraded through the town, proceeded to the place selected for the ceremony of breaking ground. The Procession halted on the spot, and after a few highly appropriate remarks from the President of the company, he drove the first pick into the road, and threw out the first shovel full of earth, followed by the Contractor, Directors, Engineer and citizens, all of whom seemed to discharge their duty with real earnestness. The Procession then proceeded as previously formed to May Myers' grove, a short distance from the point of breaking ground, where a stand had been erected for the speakers, and a table over 100 feet in length had been provided for the guests. The Committee of Arrangements then announced the following officers of the day:

President, Hon. DAVID ZIEGLER.
Vice Presidents, Geo. Kinkeliter, Geo. W. McClellan, Col. Samuel Gault, Junr., T. Tate, Wm. Hayden, Esq., James Raymond, Esq., Wm. Wyszczek, G. Washington Welch, James Thompson, John Fisher, Jesse D. Newman, Jos. Brunner, Jas. McCaslin, Hon. Geo. Will, Benjamin Landis.
Secretaries, H. J. Stable, Henry Reiman, David Koudelhart, David Agnew.
The President of the meeting returned his thanks for the honor conferred upon him by the assemblage, when the Declaration of Independence was read by the President of the Railroad Company, having prefaced it by a short, but stirring and eloquent address. After the reading of the Declaration of Independence, the Chief Marshal and Aids, marched the line of Procession, and named the line around the table, which by this time was abundantly supplied, and after the order to charge was given, the table was well surrounded in a remarkably quiet, well behaved and polite manner, by a large number of the vast crowd, who seemed to enter upon their duties with real energy and gusto. An hour or two was spent in discussing the plentiful supply of good things with which the table was laden, and after this important branch of the celebration had been gone through with, the meeting was called to order, and the regular and volunteer toasts were read by H. J. STABLE, and adjourning to the speakers' stand, DAVID WILBERT, Esq., addressed the gathering in a patriotic and beautiful speech, which was universally admired. After a delightful air from one of the bands, JAMES RAYMOND, Esq., appeared by request before the audience, and enlivened them by his eloquent and patriotic remarks. Another national air followed from the bands, and after repeated requests on the part of the audience, HENRY J. STABLE, Esq., appeared before them and entertained them with an interesting and happy address. The President of the Road returned thanks to strangers, musicians, citizens, and every body who had taken part in the proceedings of the day, for the pleasure afforded by their presence on the occasion to the Directors of the road and the citizens of Littlestown, when the assemblage dispersed.

It was a proud day for Littlestown. Everything passed off quietly—all seemed to enjoy themselves, and not a single act of misconduct on the part of any one occurred to mar the pleasure and joys of the day.

REGULAR TOASTS.

1. The Day we Celebrate.—To be forgotten only when this glorious Republic shall be blotted from the page of the world's history.
2. Our Country.—
"A union of lakes, a union of lands,
A union of states, never shall sever,
A union of hearts, a union of hands,
The American Union forever."
3. The Signers to the Declaration of Independence.—"A few immortal names, that were born not to die."
4. The President of the United States.
5. The Governor of Pennsylvania.
6. The Army and Navy of the United States.—"The sure and unflinching arms of national peace and safety."
7. The memory of Washington.
8. The memory of all the great Dead of our country.
9. Our National Sabbath, the Fourth of July.—May it ever continue to be celebrated throughout the globe.
10. The Press.—A lever which Archimedes sought, but in vain.
11. The Littlestown Railroad, the breaking of ground upon which we this day celebrate.—May the tread of the maddened Iron Horse soon wake its thousand echoes along its romantic course.
12. The President and Directors of the Littlestown Railroad. Go on!
13. Woman.—Without her Heaven would be niggardly of its joys.
VOLUNTEER TOASTS.

By James Raymond, Esq.—Pennsylvania and Maryland.—Though the one represents the North and the other the South, they are nevertheless, and not the less, good neighbors. Their position points them out as the natural arbiters of all sectional questions, and their sister States may safely trust us, for we know the real merits of all such questions. In other words, we know the merits of each other, and knowing, appreciate. "Mason and Dixon" is only an imaginary line between friends. If

Sudden Death by Sun Stroke.

The Victim a Native of Adams County.

MEADVILLE, Mo., June 27, 1857.

MR. EDITOR:—About a week since, I witnessed in this place, one of the most melancholy signs that a life of considerable experience has afforded. It was the funeral obsequies of a stranger among strangers—following from a death which was fearfully sudden. James L. Walker was a man, honest and upright, as far as he was known here, and he has lived and visited in the neighborhood for a number of years; he was a tanner and carrier by trade, at which he worked and received the commendations of his employers in all cases. But one failing, though a sad one, was his disposition to indulge, occasionally, in a somewhat intemperate use of liquors; on which occasions it has been noticed he was sometimes afflicted with a species of mental aberration, which could almost be pronounced alienation. At all other times, he was kind-hearted, courteous, friendly and industrious.

Two days previous to his death, he came to this place on a visit, as has been his custom for a long while, planning himself under the gentlemanly attention of Mr. McHenry, of the excellent Irving Hotel. The first day of his stay he drank less liquor than was usual for him at such times; and the second day but a very little in the morning, and none afterward. Walking about, as was his custom, in the neighborhood, he was noticed, about noon, near town, apparently somewhat indisposed, sitting in the sun, which was almost broiling hot; a short time afterward he visited a spring of very cold water near by; after which he returned to his former post, and was soon afterward discovered, very ill. The efficient medical aid of Dr. J. M. Gwyn, of this place, was immediately procured, but without benefit to the suffering wanderer, whose summons the grim monster who takes no refusal, and brooks no delay, had brought;—and the stranger was dead, among strangers!

His death was evidently caused by, as pronounced by his able medical attendant, "a stroke of the sun," or apoplexy. The day was as excessively hot as one as the season has yet afforded, or indeed, can afford. The body of the unfortunate man was taken charge of, through the active exertions and wide-reaching humanity of our fellow-citizens, John L. Willman, Esq.; it was removed to the town, and next morning, decently interred under religious services by Rev. Mr. Hunt, of the Lutheran

It had never been otherwise in times past, our Railroads would soon remedy the evil. Yes, fellow citizens of Pennsylvania, of Maryland, of the Union, every Railroad that crosses a "Mason and Dixon" is an Iron S. grappling together with more than grand strength, the place where patriots have feared their house might some day crack; but if there is no weaker spot in the wall of our glorious Union than the division line that separates those long tried, well understood and faithful friends, Pennsylvania and Maryland, nothing short of the comet's tail can cause its dissolution. May that Union be perpetual.

By Charles McFadden.—The Iron Horse.—May one of those creatures, with shovels of brass and muscles of iron, strut forth from his smoky stable and salute the citizens of Littlestown on the 1st of January, 1858.

By Jacob Steiner.—The 4th of July.—May it continue to be celebrated by every friend of Liberty, no matter where, or in what manner he may perform it, so that it is in accordance with the spirit of 1776.

By Jos. S. Gitt.—The Orators of the day, Messrs. McSherry, Wills, Raymond and Stable—May their patriotic and highly complimentary addresses, long be remembered by every freeman who heard them.

By Wm. N. Hayden, Esq.—American Enterprise.—It has rendered memorable the day we now celebrate, and taught the world that man is capable of self-government. It has saluted a vast wilderness and dotted its hills and valleys with schools, colleges, churches and happy homes; has extended our commerce to every part of the known world; has captured and subdued to its purposes the forked lightning, put steam into the nostrils of the Iron Horse, and has not only brought together our principal marts of trade, but is even connecting our numerous villages by means of a network of Railroads.

By E. Myers.—The Littlestown R.R. road, where we this day celebrate the breaking of ground—May it speedily be completed, and the Iron Horse bring us the glad tidings that all is well.

By Thomas McCaslin.—Woman.—Without her, no man can exist or live out half his allotted days.

By Dr. E. F. Steinhilber.—The opening of the Littlestown Railroad, which this day we celebrate.—We hope to meet again by the first day of January next, and give you all "a ride on a rail."

By Wm. Hayden, Esq.—The Glen Rock Fairview Bands.—The gentlemen who compose these Bands, and who have favored us with such delightful music—success to them through life.

By Jos. Brunner, Esq.—Oh, ye who have been the inheritors of Liberty, may the 4th of July be celebrated forever in honor of our forefathers who fought and bled for us.

By Jesse D. Newman.—Throw out to the breeze the broad flag of Constitutional Liberty and sovereignty of the States.

By Capt. Ziegler.—Principles, not men.—May this motto be the fundamental rock of every Pennsylvanian.
By Henry Reiman.—Union.—May the bond of union remain inviolable, and may every true American protect it at the risk of his life and a red head.
By Wm. McSherry.—The Chief Marshal of the Littlestown Railroad, Jos. S. Gitt, Esq., and his worthy Assistant—Their faithful discharge of duty will merit the thanks of this whole community.

By H. J. Stable.—The Littlestown and Gettysburg Railroads.—Stems of the same trunk; the day is near at hand when they will serve not only to convey to a common centre of trade the rich and varied products of our now rapidly developing country, but also to open the eyes to a state of heretofore unappreciated "outside barbarians."

By J. S. Gitt.—May we ever remember the day, the 4th of July, 1857, when we set this ball in motion—the commencement of the Littlestown Railroad.

[Correspondence of the Compiler.]

Sudden Death by Sun Stroke.

The Victim a Native of Adams County.

MEADVILLE, Mo., June 27, 1857.

MR. EDITOR:—About a week since, I witnessed in this place, one of the most melancholy signs that a life of considerable experience has afforded. It was the funeral obsequies of a stranger among strangers—following from a death which was fearfully sudden. James L. Walker was a man, honest and upright, as far as he was known here, and he has lived and visited in the neighborhood for a number of years; he was a tanner and carrier by trade, at which he worked and received the commendations of his employers in all cases. But one failing, though a sad one, was his disposition to indulge, occasionally, in a somewhat intemperate use of liquors; on which occasions it has been noticed he was sometimes afflicted with a species of mental aberration, which could almost be pronounced alienation. At all other times, he was kind-hearted, courteous, friendly and industrious.

Two days previous to his death, he came to this place on a visit, as has been his custom for a long while, planning himself under the gentlemanly attention of Mr. McHenry, of the excellent Irving Hotel. The first day of his stay he drank less liquor than was usual for him at such times; and the second

May he rest in peace!
The deceased was about fifty-five or fifty-eight years of age; a large, stout, and apparently healthy man. Although recognized from frequent visits here, and his social manners, by almost every body, but little was known of his life before he came to this neighborhood. He had been, for some time past, in the employ of Mr. Thomas Garley, Jr., within a few miles of this place. Since his internment, however, it has transpired that he was a native, and formerly a resident, of Adams county, in Pennsylvania; and that he has now living, in that county, relatives and friends, respectable and influential members of the community. It will, doubtless, be of interest to them—and, it may be, it is rumored, of importance—to hear of the particulars of his death. And, to that end, if they are desirous to know anything further than is herein detailed, I am at liberty to refer them to the gentleman, Mr. Willman, who so generously and creditably superintended his obsequies.

As to himself, he was almost an entire stranger to the deceased; but most surely cursed is the heart that does not feel, in so sad a case, the ties of human brotherhood drawn tighter in their gentle and holy teaching. This was the only person the writer ever assisted to lay in the last narrow bed; but it was a pleasure not often surpassed, though a very sad and mournful one, thus humbly and sincerely to acknowledge the divine stamp of humanity in the performance of that most sacred of rites—to "lay him down tenderly."

Western Town Making.

A gentleman recently returned from the West, relates to the *Boston Herald* that in setting out early in the morning from the place where he had passed the night, he consulted his map of the country, and finding that a very considerable town, called Vienna, occupied a point on his road, but some 12 or 15 miles off, concluded to journey as far as that place before breakfast. Another equally extensive town, bearing as sounding a name, was laid down at a convenient distance for his afternoon stage, and there he proposed halting for the night. He continued to travel at a good round pace until the sun had risen high in the heavens, and until he computed that he had accomplished more than twice or thrice the distance which he proposed to himself in the outset. Still he sat no town before him, even of the humblest kind, much less, such a magnificent one as his map prepared him to look for. At length, in seeing a solitary wood-chopper emerging from the forest, he accosted him and inquired how far it was to Vienna. "Vienna," exclaimed the man, "why you passed it five and twenty miles back. Did you notice a stick of timber and a blazed tree beside the road? that was Vienna." The dismayed traveler then inquired how far it was to the other place, at which he designed passing the night. "Why you are right on that place now," returned the man; "you are just on the other side of your ravine, and run down to a clump of grizzled trees which you will see about a mile farther on the road." "Are there no houses built?" faltered out the traveler. "Oh, no houses whatsoever," returned the wood-man; "they burned and hauled the logs for a blacksmith's shop, but before they got it, the town had been all disposed of in the Western States, and everything has been left, just as you now see it, ever since."

Murder Most foul and Unnatural.
Mr. D. H. Wicher, proprietor of the Fulton House, of this city, was shot, recently, by his own son, William Wicher, the ball entering his abdomen and lodging in his back bone, leaving no hope of recovery.

The particulars of this horrid transaction, so far as we have been able to gather, were these:—The young man, Wm. Wicher, has been, for some time past, much addicted to intemperance. A few evenings since he and his father were closeted in a room together. What transpired is not known. It is supposed, however, that the father reproved his son for his intemperance and disorderly conduct. Immediately after supper Wm. Wicher followed his father to his room, and shot him down in the presence of his wife and children—the mother, brothers and sisters of the assassin.

He immediately sprung from the room, and made his escape through the darkness. The money-box has since been discovered broken open. Young Wicher, at last accounts, had not been apprehended.

No intelligence has yet been received of the murderer. He is a young man about eighteen years old, about five feet four or five inches high, weighing about 150 lbs; shoulders broad, hair sandy, inclined to red, straight and long; face broad and slightly freckled. He had on when he escaped, a blue cloth coat, light colored cassimer pants and black gaiter shoes. We know not what efforts are being made for his apprehension. So horrid a crime as parricide should not be suffered to go unpunished.—*Atlanta (Ga.) Intelligencer.*

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Health or Sickness?
CHOOSE BETWEEN THEM.

HOLLOWAY'S PILLS.—The blood furnishes the material of every bone, muscle, gland and fibre in the human frame. When pure, it secures health to every organ; when corrupt, it necessarily produces disease. HOLLOWAY'S PILLS operate directly upon the elements of the stream of life, neutralizing the principle of disease, and thus radically curing the malady, whether located in the nerves, the stomach, the liver, the bowels, the muscles, the skin, the brain, or any other part of the system.

Used Throughout the World!

HOLLOWAY'S PILLS are equally efficacious in complaints common to the whole human race and in disorders peculiar to certain climates and localities.

Alarming Disorders.
Dyspepsia, and derangement of the liver the source of infirmity and suffering, and the cause of innumerable deaths, yield to these purgatives in all cases, however aggravated, acting as a mild purgative, alterative and tonic: they relieve the bowels, purify the fluids, and invigorate the system and the constitution at the same time.

General Weakness—Nervous Complaints.
When all stimulants fail, the renovating

and bracing properties of these Pills give firmness to the shaking nerves and enfeebled muscles of the victim of general debility.

In cases of the fracture of bones, injured by the cause of the fall, Bruises, Sprains, Rheumatism, Stiffness of the joints, and contraction of the sinews, it is employed and warmly recommended by the faculty. This marvellous remedy has been introduced by its inventor in person into all the leading Hospitals of Europe, and no private household should be without it.

Preparation and Mode of Using.

The Medical Staff of the French and English Armies in the Crimea have officially signed their approval of Holloway's Ointment, as the most reliable dressing for sores, cuts, stabs, and gun-wounds. It is also used by the surgeons

Both the Ointment and Pills should be used in the following cases:

Gonorrhea	Rheumatism	Scalds and Ulcers
Burns	Ringworm	Sores of all kinds
Furuncles	Salt Rheum	Sprains
Chapped Hands		

Sublimates	Scum-Bleeders	Stiff Joints
Fistula	Snake Bites	Tetter
Fistula	Snake Bites	Ulcera
Scalds	Snake Bites	Wounded Sores
Scalds	Snake Bites	Wounds of all kinds
Scalds	Snake Bites	

*Sold at the Manufactories of Professor
 124 Broadway, 80 Maiden Lane, New York, and
 24 Strand, London, by all respectable Drug
 and Dealers in Medicine throughout the
 United States and the civilized world, in pots
 at 2 cents, 62 cents, and \$1 each.
 There is a considerable saving by taking
 the larger sizes.

N. B.—Directions for the guidance of patients in every disorder are affixed to each page of the *CHOICE*.—None are given under the words *Cholera*, *N. Y.*, and *London*, are discernible as a *misprint* in every letter of the book of directions around each *box*; the same may be plainly seen by *holding the leaf to the light*. A handsome reward will be given to any one rendering such information as may lead to the detection of a party or parties counterfeiting the medicine or vending the same, knowing them to be spurious.

Sept. 1, 1856. early

CHOICE FARM LANDS

THE Illinois Central Railroad Company is now prepared to sell about

1,500,000 Acres of

CHOICE TIMBER LAND

in tracts of about FORTY ACRES, including *red and*
and of low colored *white* *oaks*, *etc.*

These lands were granted by the Government to aid in the construction of this Road, and are among the richest and most fertile in the world. They extend from the North River of South West, to the mouth of the State to the extreme South, and include every variety of climate and productions found between those parallels of latitude. The Northern portion is chiefly prairie, interspersed with groves, and in the middle and Southern sections timber predominates, alternating with beautiful prairies and openings.

The climate is more healthy, mild and equable, than any other part of the country—the air is pure and bracing, while living streams and springs of excellent water abound.

Blumundin Coal is extensively mined, and supplies a cheap and desirable fuel, being furnished at many points at \$2 to \$4 per ton, and wood can be had at the same rate per cord.

Building Some of excellent quality materials abound, which can be procured for little more than the expense of transportation.

The great fertility of these lands, which are a black rich mould from two to five feet deep and gently rolling—their contiguity to the Road, by which every facility is furnished for travel and transportation, to the principal markets North, South, East and West, and the economy with which they can be cultivated, render them the most valuable investments that can be found; and present the most favorable opportunity for persons of industrious habits and small means, to acquire a comfortable and profitable home.

The Title is Perfect—and when the first payments are made, the needs are covered. The title is guaranteed by the State, and when the title is vested, to the purchaser, they convey to them absolute title in full. Simple, fast and clear of every incumbrance, lien or mortgage.

The Prices are from \$25.00 to \$200.00. Ind. 1917.

deducted from the credit price for 1 sh.

Those who purchase on long credit, 2 notes payable in 2, 3, 4, 5 and 6 years at date, and are required to improve one-third annually for five years, so as to have one-third the land in cultivation, at the end of the third year.

Competent Surveyors will accompany the purchaser who wish to examine these Lands, free of charge, and aid them in making selections.

The Lands remaining unsold are as fertile and valuable as those which have been disposed of.


Sectional Maps will be sent to any person who will write to the Secretary, Brassey & Co., 10, Abchurch Lane, London, E.C. 4.

who will enclose fifty cents in postage stamps and Books or Pamphlets, containing numerous instances of successful farming, signed by respectable and well-known farmers living in the neighborhood of Railroad Lands, throughout the State—also the cost of fencing, of cattle, expense of harvesting, threshing, etc.—or any information—will be cheerfully given on application, either personally or by mail. Write to the undersigned, adding

letter, in English, French or German, ad-
 sed to **JOHN WILSON**
 Land Commissioner of the Illinois Central & R.
 Office in Illinois Central Railroad
 pot, Chicago, Illinois.
 April 20, 1857. 6m

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CHILDREN'S Shoes of every variety.
size, at BRINGMAN & AUGINBAUGH
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